SPAIN

His Majesty Amadeus Maintains His Resolve to Abdicate the Crown.

Personal Announcement by the King to Senor Zorrilla.

Cabinet Effort to Change the Will of the Monarch.

Profound Sensation in the Public Mind.

Madrid Agitated and an Attempt at Riot Suppressed.

Projects of Government by Parliament and the People.

Plan for the Proclamation of a Republic by Prominent Patriots.

French and American Reports of the Progress of the People's Cause.

THE REPUBLIC VOTED IN THE CORTES.

Profound Sensation in the Prussian Capital.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Feb. 10-Midnight.

I have just learned the following facts relative to the progress of the very serious events which occurred at Court, and which are likely to produce a most remarkable crisis in the history of governmental affairs in Spain, subsequent to the transmission of my despatches to the HERALD during the evening to-

ROYAL RESOLVE TO RESIGN THE CROWN.

At the hour of eight o'clock this evening His Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, announced to Minister Señor Zorrilla, and through him to the members of the Cabinet, that he was determined to adhere to his resolution to abdicate.

MINISTERIAL EFFORT FOR PERMANENCY OF THE CROWN.

Since Saturday last, when His Majesty declared his intention of quitting the throne, the Ministers have strenuously endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, but their efforts have proved futile.

A CROWN MESSAGE TO CORTES.

A royal message, announcing the determination of the King, will soon be submitted to the Cortes.

CABINET ACTION IN THE CRISIS. After the presentation of the monarch's message to the legislative body, the members of the Cabinet will tender their resignation. PARLIAMENTARY PROVISION FOR CENTRAL

The Congress, about the hour of midnight, adopted a proposal that the President of that branch of the Cortes and fifty Deputies shall constitute a permanent committee.

PUBLIC SENSATION IN FACE OF THE SITUATION. The announcement that the abdication of the King is certain creates a profound sensation, but tranquility prevails.

LATEST FROM MADRID.

The Abdication Resolution Still Unchanged-Excitement in Madrid and Attempt at Riot-Preparation for the Proclamation of a Republic.

MADRID, Feb. 11-1 A. M. King Amadeus persists in his determination to abdicate the Spanish throne.

EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS AND ATTEMPT AT

When it became known last night that the King would certainly resign the crown groups of people gathered in many of the streets of Madrid, and there were some attempts to

create a disturbance. The riotous demonstrations were promptly suppressed, and the crowds dispersed without any conflicts.

THE REPUBLIC EXPECTED TO BE REALIZED. It is just now expected that an Executive Commission of the government will be formed, which will proclaim a republic in Spain.

THE NEWS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

English and French Opinion of the Consequences of the Spanish Abdication-A Civil War Regarded as Inevitable-British Statement of the Street Scenes in Madrid.

LONDON, Feb. 11-Midnight. The abdication of King Amadeus is the allabsorbing topic in London and Paris. The view is considered gloomy and a bitter civil war regarded as inevitable.

The last despatch received from Madrid was dated at one o'clock this morning. Nothing has since been received. The failure of despatches is regarded as ominous.

The latest despatch says: - "The streets of Madrid are now (one o'clock A. M.) filled

with crowds of excited people. The Senate has appointed a permanent com-

Señor Malcampo and Admiral Topete, in

mittee of thirty. behalf of Marshal Serrano, have offered sup-

port to Prime Minister Zorrilla in maintaining

It is rumored that Zorrilla intends to leave

the capital to-morrow. Señor Rivero will remain at his post as

President of the Congress." THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

Preparation for Its Proclamation in the

Spanish Capital. VERSAILLES, Feb. 11, 1873.

M. Quinet, a republican Deputy in the French National Assembly, has received a despatch, dated at Madrid at noon to-day, signed by Señores Figueras and Castelar, announcing that the Republic will be proclaimed in Spain this evening.

THE NEWS IN BERLIN.

in Berlin.

Prussian Conjecture as to the Cause of the Abdication.

LONDON, Feb. 12-6 A. M. The announcement of the abdication of King Amadeus produces a profound sensation

The German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

NOTHING LATER FROM MADRID.

LONDON, Feb. 12-6 A. M. No further news has been received from

THE PROCLAMATION.

American Official Report of Adoption of the Republic. Washington, Feb. 11, 1873.

Secretary Fish this evening received the following despatch from Minister Sickles: -"At nine o'clock to-night the Cortes adopted

a republican form of government by a vote of

259 in the affirmative and 32 in the negative." THE CARLIST WAR.

Large Spanish Army Operating Against the Bourbonists in the North The Carlists Exceedingly Active and Concentrating for Concert of Action. PARIS, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Temps has advices from Spain showing that the government is operating against the Carlists in the North with twenty-four battalions of infantry of the regular army, and a proportionate amount of cavalry and artillery, and six thousand or seven thousand volunteers and gendarmes.

The Cariists are active in the neighborhood of

The city of Saragossa is virtually blockaded, the insurgents being masters of the surrounding Balaguer, a fortified town, is also threatened by

a force under Tristany, and 900 insurgents are be-

Fresh bands have appeared in Aregon. The Carlist leaders are beginning to act in concert and are rapidly perfecting their organization.

FRANCE.

Legislative Bolt Against the Inquisitorial Power of the Thirty-M. Thiers' Management of the Parliamentary Parties.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 11, 1873. The members of the special committee of the National Assembly who were to draw up an electoral law have resolved not to submit their report to the Committee of Thirty, and declare they will resign rather than do so.

PRESIDENT THIERS AND THE PARLIAMENTIST PARTIES. A deputation from the Left Centre of the Assem bly waited on President Thiers last evening and promised him the support of their party. President told them he hoped he would be able to ernment's views. If he fatled with the committee he would maintain those views before the As

GERMANY.

Court Mourning in Berlin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Feb. 11, 1873.

The Prussian Court will go into mourning during a space of three weeks for the late Dewager Empress of Austria.

SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

Insurrection by Natives Against the Portuguese

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LISRON Feb. 11, 1873. An insurrection of the natives has broken out against the Portuguese authorities in Loanda, on the Southwest coast of Africa. Corvettes with troops have been despatched to

the colony.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12—1:10 A. M. Probabilities. For the Western Gulf States westerly to north-

erly winds and clear and clearing weather, and these conditions will gradually extend eastward during the day and evening, and over the South Atlantic States to-night; for the Middle States winds shifting to northwesterly and southeasterly and generally cloudy weather, with rain over the southern and western portion during the afternoon and evening, and eastern and northern portions to-night; for New England, winds shifting to northerly and easterly to-night, with increasing cloudiness, and very probably rain and snow; from Southern Illinois and Ohio and Southern Michigan, cloudy weather and probably rain and snow, but winds gradually backing to northerly and easterly, with clearing weather; from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior and Minnesota northeasterly to northwesterly winds and gene-

raily clear weather.

The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from the western Gulf States, Florida and Michigan are not vet received.

The Weather in This City Yesterday. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in com-

372. 1873. 1873. 1872. 3 A. M. 34 23 3:30 P. M. 50 6 A. M. 34 27 5 P. M. 43 9 A. M. 35 27 9 P. M. 40 12 M. 45 34 12 P. M. 36 Average temperature yesterday... 4verage temperature for corresponding date hist year.

The resignation of Senator Wilson was referred to the Judiciary Committee in the House to-day, with instructions to consider and report when the

THE BRIE RAILWAY LOAR.

Herald Special Report fro.m London.

Success of the Undertaking in the English Metropolis.

Confidence in the Administration of the Enterprise--The Books Still Open.

TELECHAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALB.

The following special despatch to the HERALD has been received from our correspondent in the British metropolis: -

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1873. Ten millions of dollars-the whole amountof the Erie convertible bonds were subscribed for to-day.

The lists will remain open two days longer. There is indication that great confidence is entertained in Mr. Watson's administration of the road.

ENGLAND.

The Stock of Specie and Supply of Cotton-Reinforcing the Navy-A Dramatist Against the Press.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1873. The amount of builion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance yesterday was £385,000, and the amount withdrawn to-day was £200,000. AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

Eighteen thousand five hundred and seven bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpoo to-day. NAVAL REINFORGEMENT.

Two new gunboats, the Trial and Zephyr, were launched on Monday at Chatham. LIBRL SUIT AGAINST THE PREPS. Charles Reade has begun a suit against the Adnertiser for an alleged libelous criticism of one

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

of his plays, laying his damages at £1,000.

Territorial Border Line Rectification Towards the United States-The San Juan Arbitration Decision and Its Water Channel Appendages-Effort for an Exact Demarcation.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 11, 1873. In the House of Lords this evening the Earl of Lauderdale asked whether measures had been taken to complete the settlement of the western part of the boundary line between the British American Dominion and the United States. He contended that, notwithstanding the de cision with regard to that portion of the line which gave San Juan to the United States, there were still several water channels which the Americans might claim. The rights of the Indian triber were also left unsettled, and collisions were inevitable. He characterized the whole Treaty of Washington as the most humiliating England had ever negotiated.

Earl Granville replied with assurance that steps had been taken to settle all boundary questions. A British Commission had surveyed a line which was almost indentical with that laid down by the Americans. Instructions had been sent out with a view of arriving at an agreement upon the exact

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WAR.

Meeting of the Reform Committee lutions and Nominations of Officers. A meeting of the members of the American Insti-

tute, called for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of the Reform Committee, was held at the Cooper Union, room 24, last night. Mr. D. J. Whitney presided, and Mr. W. L. Ormsby acted as

Mr. Ormsby moved the following resolutions:—
Resolved, That the ring which has hitherto controlled and still controls the American Institute should be driven from power—Because the "ring," which, year after year, has elected itself to office has refused to give any reliable account of its stewardship and has denied members of the Institute access to its books. Because it has see cured by unfair means that apages and donard of the Institute, the exhibitions and its treasury, without accountshifty to any one. Because it has sought to abolish the monthly meetings of the Institute, thereby to debar members from having any voice in its affairs. Because when made the subject of grave charges of corruption and maifeasance it has not been able successfully to disprove them. Because there is good reason to believe that in many accounts the "wonchers" have been destroyed. Because there is good reason to believe that in many accounts the new bylaws it claims the right to change the bylaws at will without regard to the mombership at large, to appoint all inspectors of election, to omit notice to the measures of an approaching election, and to omit public notice thereof, except in two papers to be chosen by the "ring" itself, and which may be the least known and having the smallest circulation of any in the city, it being clearly the object of the ring to perpetuate itself in the control of the Institute, at all hazards. Because it has attempted to prevent the mombers from receiving accurate information of the actual condition of the linstitute by arrogating to itself exclusive possession of the list of members, and thereby preventing the mailing of tickets to those opposed to the proceedings of the firs. Because it has allowed the Repository, so called, to become a mere immer row annual expense of more than twenty-six thousand dollars cach year from this source alone.

Resolved the Third Avenue Rairoad of the burden of the Rink, and thereby entailed upon the Institute an annual expense of more than twenty-six thousand doll

Mr. Walker moved to take up the resolutions in sections. After a heated discussion the following substitute was offered:—

sections. After a fleated discussion the following substitute was offered:—

Resolved. That the present management of the American Institute is not deserving of the confidence and respect of the members for the toilowing reasons:—First, because the affairs of the Institute have become unnecessarily mixed up with the Third Avenue Railroad Company; second, because all inquiry into the subject on the part of members has been stitled by illegal and tyrancial proceedings; third, because the financial affairs of the Institute are never clearly explained to the members, but are characterized by items of expenditure that, to say the least, deserve examination; fourth, because disgraceful, if not corrupt, favoritism has been shown by officers of the Institute to their relatives and friends among exhibitors; firth, because recent events have shown an undue anxiety on the part of the Dresent officers to obtain supreme control of our property; sixth, because the library of the Institute is neither a credit to the Institute nor a convenience for the members.

Resolved, That although President Barnard may be an excellent microscopist we do not admire his method of administering a microscopic amount of justice to us; that though be may have a deserved reputation as an educator he has yet to learn that when over fifty members of this Institute call for a count, a division or a build to un an important vote, they are entitled to be heard and their right cannot be extinguished by parliamentary legerdemain.

Resolved, That the trustees who introduced policemen

right cannot be extinguished by parliamentry legerde-main. Resolved, That the trustees who introduced policemen and others not entitled to be present at the last annual meeting were guilty of a flagrant breach of law and filly exhibited their own cowardice. Resolved, That in nominating a ticket according to the so-called new "bylaws" we do not intend to recall a word that we have said as to their filegality. We believe them to be illegal and intended to deprive the members of their rights, and we have framed a ticket in accordance with them only because we heard that the inspectors appointed by our opponents would otherwise throw out our bailots.

Resolved, That in the event of our succeeding in rout-ing the ring at present in possession of the Institute we pledge ourselves to restore to the members their rights.

Resolved, That in the event of our succeeding in routing the ring at present in possession of the Institute we pledge ourselves to restore to the members their rights, to show no favoritism to one or another avenue of communication to the Fairs, to make all explanations of financial transactions clear and plain, to make a catalogue of the books in the library and to conduct the affairs of the Institute with efficiency and economy, and so lar from discouraging the inquiries of our opponents we shall invite their closest scrutiny, trusting that the American Institute will be then what it is not now—a credit to the city, the State and the nation.

Resolved, That the conduct of the two trustees in refusing our representative the right to copy the names of members was illegal and a just ground for suspecting a design to commit fraud at the coming election.

design to commit fraud at the coming election.

After a heated debate the resolutions and substitute were both adopted.

Professor James A. Whiting then delivered a lengthy address, and the meeting adjourned.

SPANISH TRUCULENCE.

Morales Still Talking Spy Particulars of the Holocaust on the Shooting Bombast.

O'ATELLY DETERMINED TO PROCEED.

Local Regulations vs. International Law.

havana, Feb. 10, 1873. The following despatch has been received from Mr. James J. O'Ke,'ly, the HERALD Special Commissioner to the island of Cuba: -

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Feb. 10, 1873. I have returned from Palma Soriano to have AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL MORALES DE LOS

with reference to the threat which he communicated against my life should I attempt to carry out my mission, as laid down by the HERALD. In conversation with me he repeated the warning.

I told him in reply that I SHOULD PROCEED

as my duty dictated. I then proceeded to the Consul and demanded protection. I insisted on my right to visit the disturbed districts, as

the Spaniards recognized no war to be in ex-

istence. The Consul replied:-"YOU MUST OBEY THE LOCAL REGULATION. The rule to shoot down those whom they define as a spy applies to all. Your case is no exception. If the action of General Morales appears unjustifiable to you you can apply to

the government. I will ask WHAT POINTS YOU CAN VISIT without incurring the penalty General Morales has laid down."

I shall probably invoke American protec-

tion.

COLOMBIA.

Sweep of the Recent Storm at Aspinwall-The Losses of Property and Life-The Want of a Breakwater-Peace and Finance in the Interior. PANAMA, Feb. 1, 1873.

The people of Panama were astonished to learn by telegraph on the morning of the 19th ult. that a strong norther had commenced at Aspinwall the night before, accompanied by a sea so rough that several ships had been wrecked, moles carried way and steamers compelled to put to sea to save themselves from destruction. The atmosphere in and around Panama, while all this was taking place on the other side of the summit, showed nothing unusual.

SUDDEN SWELL AND DESTRUCTIVE ACTION OF THE

It seems that until sunset of the 18th the day passed over quietly. The north wind then began to increase, but more so the waves, which by to increase, but more so the waves, which by eleven Octook P. M. threatened destruction to all property within their reach. The storm, particularly of the sea, came on so suddenly that the steamships and sailing vessels that lined the wharves were taken by surprise. The Royal Mail steamer Tasmanian managed to get up steam and go out to sea. The French steamer Desirade held out at her anchorage with her engines turning ahead and two anchors down. The West India and Panama Steamship, Company's steamer Bolivar

in the harbor at the time. There were no buoys or anything else to haul out to, so the wharves, to which they were made fast, have suffered the con-

which they were made fast, have suffered the consequences.

The three-masted schooner Royal Arch, of Boston, with coal for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was driven stern first through the company's mole, at which she was lying. The bark Orient, of Boston, went at the French wharf, and wrecked it as well as herself. The schooner C. H. Kelly, of Boston, broke adrift and went on shore, but may possibly be gotten off. The Halifax schooner J. W. Halls fell foul of the French steamer and suffered some damage. Other sailing vessels were saved, principally by the active exertions of the Panama Railroad people.

FIRE DAMAGE done to the Pacific Mail wharf, with the whale oil and other produce on it, cannot be less than three

done to the Pacific Mail wharf, with the whale oil and other produce on it, cannot be less than three hundred thousand dollars.

One half of the French wharf was carried away, with two car loads of indigo that were on it.

The Liverpool Company's wharf suffered much from a bark which was lying alongside of it when the storm commenced, and it may safely be asserted that there is not a sound wharf to-day in Aspin-

Three small coasting schooners sunk at their moorings.

The steamship Henry Chauncey kept outside, and The steamship Henry Chauncey kept outside, and thus escaped the storm in the harbor. The brig Gilmore Meredith became a total wreck on the reef. A boat from the shore trying to reach her was upset, and two Aspinwall men were drowned.

on the reel. A boat from the shore trying to reach her was upset, and two Aspinwali men were drowned.

Hints for engineering science.

With all this swiden destruction of property before us in a harbor of so much importance as that of the Aspinwali terminus of the Panama Railroad, it is natural to ask. Can nothing be done to modify or prevent a repetition? The question is certainly a very serious one, and one that the company must take up as soon as possible. The natural configuration of the bay and its long axis being in the direct line of northers and the waves propelled by them, such accidents to life and property must be expected. Nevertheless, it is conceded by all disinterested experts that a breakwater could and ought to be constructed, and which would not cost more than the value of the present damage. In fact, a mistaken economy has had a great deal to do with the loss of snipping in this case from the want of the requisite fitting out of almost all the vessels that bave been wrecked.

An endemic fever of a malarious type, called by the people tablom, from its resemblance to a similar fever which prevailed last year on the Atlantic coast, continues to prevail in Panama. Its continuance is due to atmospheric causes and terrestrial emanations. Although not contagious, the authorities of Gasyaquil have declared that all vessels from the Isthmus shall be subject to quarantine—an uncalled-for measure, which will entail a great deal of inconvenience to commerce and passengers.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

sengers.

British diplomacy.

Mr. Hamilton, British Minister to Quito, is now in Fanama, en his way to Ecuador, and will of course be detained here.

THE DARIEN ISTHMUS EXPEDITION.

Nothing has been heard from Captain Selfridge and the Darien expedition since the Tuscarora left this port for that part of the Isthmus.

PEACE.

PEACE.

From the interior of the Republic up to the 12th of January there is no news of any great importance. The State of Cauca continues tranquil and members for Congress were assembling at Bogota.

members for Congress were assembling at Bogota.

By an arrangement entered into between the Colombian government and Mr. O'Leary, the Commissioner of the foreign boundoiders, the amount of the national debt has been reduced from \$24,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and the interest payable annually from \$750,000 to \$450,000.

The Bolivar Railroad yielded in the month of October last \$2,515 80 of profits preceding from 27,057 packages of exports and 22,500 of imports, by eleven steamers and eight schooners.

THE MURDERER GAFFNEY.

He Recovered His Senses on Being Told that He Will Certainly Lose Them on BUFFALO, Feb. 11, 1873.

Gaffney, on being informed by Sheriff Cleveland that the jury had pronounced him sane, and that ne would certainly be executed on Friday, at once abandoned the insanity dodge. He came out of abandonet the insanty dodge. He came out of his cell and walked for some time in the corridor of the jail with the Sheriff, and with the exception of his profanity, talked as rationally as ever. His spiritual advisers have not visited him since he pretended to be insane, nor has he asked for them. The Sheriff sent a request to-night that they would

THE ALLEY MURDER TRIAL

Boston, Feb. 11, 1873. Mr. George A. Somerby, senior counsel for Alley in his trial for the murder of Ellis, was occupied all day in the closing argument for the defence. The

THE SCRUB GRASS DISASTER.

Alleghany Valley Railroad. and the same of

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

A River of Burning Oil Cutting Off Escape from the Wreck.

STATEMENTS OF SURVIVORS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 11, 1873. The accident that occurred last night near Scrub Grass station, on the Alleghany Valley Railroad, was the most se your that had happened on that road for many a year. The accident occurred to the Oil City accolumndation train. The cause is anknown. One spectator attributes it to a broken raff, others to a brake dropping on the track. Five oil cars and coaches went down a steep bank in mass of ruins. The coa, th made a revolution and a half, landing the trucks uv ten or fifteen feet from the shore in about five feet of water.

Oil from the broken tank, vimmediately covered the stream and ran down aro und the coaches, penetrated through the broken Windows and doors and took fire from the stoves. The coach was an tron one, and passengers not yes escaped found themselves

heated outside and inside with burning petroleum The surface of the water was aflame, and the alternative of staying within the car ovewimming in the burning stream was presented to them. The no person could stand on the track above the wreck, so all attempts at rescue were impossible. All who did escape alive got themselves out, and all were burned more or less. Those who escaped got out of the car before the oil took fire. The

THE NAMES OF THE KILLED.

Willie Scott, newsboy. William Casey, a well-known sporting man, whose acquaintance is extensive throughout the One dead so fearfully burned that he cannot be

The wounded are C. W. Kidder, slightly burnt of head. P. C. George, Rouseville; burned slightly. Matthew Collins, Hamilton, Canada; head and

identified; at least no person has claimed him so far.

THE WOUNDED.

hand burned. R. C. Coulter, Petersburg; burned on head F. B. Hoover, Franklin; head and hands burned. Alfred L. Hamilton, Greensburg, Pa.; head

Henry Miller, a boy, Lawrenceburg; head and hand brned. John M. Hanna, 52 Wood street, Pittsburg; badiy

burned.

Richard Kane, Petersburg, track laborer.
George P. Riddle, Emienton: lips cut sirghtly.

A. Knox, Antwerp; slightly hurt.
G. Pringleton, Parkers; slightly injured.
John Whitcomb, Toxburg; slightly injured.
John Delaparty, Tidioute; burned in head and hand.

John Delaparty, Tidioute; burned in head and hand.

YOUNG SCOTT, THE NEWSBOY, lived in Oil City. He was half brother of the foreman on the engine. He was a bright little fellow, and the passengers seem to have taken a liking to him, for Mr. Hoover nearly lost his life, and Mr. Casey also, trying to save the boy. Accounts are very unsatisfactory and conflicting as to the details. The catastrophe was so sadden and terrible and the time for escape so brief that no one seemed to have collected an impression of the scene. Mr. Hoover, who had a narrow escape from death, says:—

I was sitting alone reading when I felt the car jumping, and saw a brakeman, Bishop, spring to the door, seize a seat and brace himself against the opposite side with one foot. With other passengers I kicked out a window. The car rolled over on its side, halted an instantant and then rolled again. How far it rolled or how it landed I cannot say. Inside all was wreck; saw newsboy trying to get out, and some one from outside trying to help him. Water and oil were coming into the car so suddenly that the car became

A BLAZE OF FLAME.

I had to leave the boy at the front door and scramble toward the rear, over the ruins of seats. I climbed over one man entangled in the wreck; got out by the rear door and thence jumped into the water rand got ashore. When I reached the track I lay down exhausted and became unconscious. When I came to tit was so hot on the track I could not face the heat long. I started down the track, running a short distance and then lying down in the snow to cool and rest.

Hoover resides in Titusville. He is burned about

cool and rest.

Hoover resides in Titusville. He is burned about the head, face and hands, and somewhat injured internally by concussion, or possibly by inhaling heated air.
P. C. George, of Rouseville, says that a car rolled

P. C. George, of Rouseville, says that a car rolled down an embankment into the river, and was submerged to a depth of perhaps three or four feet, the bottom upwards. In a moment a stream of oil came pouring in at the forward windows which communicated with the red hot stove and instantly enveloped the coach in flames. He kicked out a window and crawled through and climbed up a bank with some difficulty. In the confusion and excitement of the scene it was impossible to tell who had perished. There were twenty-five or thirty passengers in the car, of whom probably one-half contrived to save themselves. Others got out with assistance. Six or seven freight and passenger cars went over the bank, which was about thirty-five feethigh at this point and very precipitous. The fire raged so fiercely that the uninjured passengers were powerless to render assistance to the wounded, whose shricks of agony were heartrending. The biazing oil nowed down the river and the whole scene was terrible in the extreme. In getting out of the car I found the water up to my waist.

Mr. Whitcomb, another passenger, says the fiames raged furiously, and the shricks of poor victims were terrible. Some of the passengers must have been buried under the wreck, and BURNED TO DEATH OR DROWNED.

Six oil cars and coach went over. It was very diff-

wiccins were termine. Some of the passengers must have been buried under the wreck, and BURNED TO DEATH OR DROWNED. Six oil cars and coach went over. It was very difficult to ascend the bank on account of the fee. In the hurry I lost my pocketbeok and satchel with over two hundred dollars in money and some valuable papers. On reaching the track I attempted to walk, but my strength failed, and I had to crawl away from the heat. In company with two others I alterwards walked to Rockland and was taken from there to Scrabgrass on an engine, where I received

KINDNESS FROM THE RAILWAY OFFICIALS, proprietors of hotels and ladies of the place. The accident likely resulted from a broken brake, which threw the train off. It was found several rods from the car to which it belonged.

from the car to which it belonged.

Reports from the wounded at a late hour tonight state that most of them are doing as well as
could be expected under the circumstances.

Professional Legal Crimination and Reerimination-The Question of Polyg-

SALT LAKE CITY, Peb. 11, 1873. Telegrams received yesterday from Washington state that a private despatch from Salt Lake City says that a protest, numerously signed by members of the Utah . Bar, will be sent immediately to the President and Congress, denying the allegations that the late memorial of the Bar of Salt Lake City refers to a secret scheme of a few Mormon attorneys, assisted by apostate Gentiles, or, as they are better known, "Jack Mormons,"

The whole affair is put up by Apostle Cannon and

can be readily explained by Delegates Claggett and Merritt. The signers to the late memorial of the Salt Lake City Bar comprise—it cannot be denied— some of the most prominent lawyers in this Terri-tory. A majority of the signers are democrats and some formerly sympathized with the Mormon cause.

cause. The Tribune (liberal Mormon) thinks that the present contest in Utah is between the government and a comparatively little ring of old Nauvoo Mormons. It says that polygamy is chargeable to a small coterie of priesses, whose number will not perhaps exceed one hundred; that sending George Q. Cannon to Congress is an experiment of Brigham Young's, and trusts that Congress will send Cannon home again. The Tribune states that Brigham Young might as well be in Congress as Cannon.

Cannon.

The snow blockade on the Northern Railroad was raised yesterday.

An unusually large number of polygamists' marriages is now taking place. Several are announced for this week and the next. One man, with six wives, married a girl of fifteen years yesterday.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER. PROVIDENCE, R. L. Feb. 11, 1873.

One of the boilers of the Warren Manufacturin Company's No. 2 mill, in Warren, exploded this morning, scattering the boiler house, unseating four other boilers and scalding the watchman, George O. Ashworth, probably fatally.

CAMADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Text of the Charter of the Road Published-A Fine Chance for a Dominion "Hoer"-Thirty Million Dollars and Thirty Million Acres Guaranteed the Company-England to Furnish the Money.

OTTAWA, Canada, Feb. 11, 1873. The text of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway is published this morning. The company ave a period of nearly a year allowed to: making the financial arrangements, the charter to be null and void un'ess these arrangements are com pleted to the sat. Saction of the government by the 1st of January, 1874. The charter provides that the railway be

DIVIDED INTO SECTIONS, as follows:-The eastern section, extending from the eastern terminus to Red River; the Lake Superior section, extending from some potot on the eastern section to Lake Superior; the central section, extending from Red River to a point in the longitude of Fort Edminton; the Manitoba section, extending from the main line in the province of Manitoba to the boundary of the United States; and the western section, extending from a point in the longitude of Fort Edminton to the Pacific coast.

The company shall within two years from the 20th day of July, in the year 1871, commence simultaneously the construction of the railcoad from the Pacific Ocean towards the Rocky Mountains, and from a point in the Province of Ontarto, hereafter to be designated by the construction of the province of th

Pacific Ocean towards the Rocky Mountains, and from a point in the Province of Ontario, hereafter to be determined by the government,

Towards the government,

Towards the pacific oceas, to connect the scaboard of British Cofambla with the ratiway system of Canada, and further, shall construct the Manitoba section by the 31st of December, 1874; the Lake Superior section and such portion of the main line as shall be recentred to comblete communication between Lake Superior and Red River by the 31st of December, 1873; shall proceed with and construct the eastern and western sections simultaneously; shall prosecute the work of constructing the railway with all die Galgence and shall complete the whole railway within fen years from the said 20th day of July, 1871, uniceas the last mentioned period be extended by Parliament, in whose care the company shall complete the whole railway within such extended period. The company is also empowered to make arrangements with any railway company in Canada on the United States for cannecting the sections of the Canadian Pacific and to secure running powers over such railways. The maximum amount of both land and sologoo,000 in money, are guarranteed to mecompany.

LOOKING TO ENGLAND FOR MONEY.

company.

LOOKING TO ENGLAND FOR MONEY.

It is reported that Sir Hugh Alian, Mayor Walker, the Hon. A. G. Archibald and the Hon. J. C. Abbe will proceed to England about the end of the curverent month to make the financial arrangements are connection with this great work.

THE CHILD MURDERER EVANS.

Rumored Attempt to Get a Stay of Proceedings-The Prisoner Interviewed by His Counsel-No New Light on the Maine Child Murder.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 11, 1873. By permission of Governor Straw Mr. P. W. Locke, accompanied by E. F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, Me., had an interview with Franklin Evans to-day. Mr. Locke, who was Evans' counsel at Exeter, desired the interview for professional purposes, it being understood that he is laboring to get a new trial or to procure a stay of proceedings. Mr. Pillsbury came here to see Evans at the special request of the Governor and prominent citizens of Maine, and with the hope that Evans might throw some light upon the child murder in Maine, which it was attempted to fasten upon the prisoner through the pretended confession given to the public. The interview was had in the cell, in the presence of the Warden, and lasted upward of an hour. Evans appeared much broken down in health and spirits. Mr. Pillsbury could get nothing from him throwing light upon any other murder except the one at Northwood, for which he is convicted. His pretended confession of the crime is generally disbelieved. trial or to procure a stay of proceedings. Mr.

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at twelve o'clock M

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

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